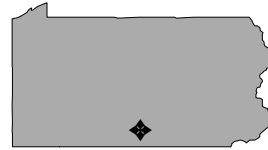


Size:	19,243 acres
Mission:	Store, maintain, and decommission ammunition; rebuild and store tracked and wheeled vehicles; rebuild, store, and maintain missiles; provide warehousing and bulk storage
HRS Score:	34.21 (Southeastern Area); placed on NPL in July 1987 37.51 (Property Disposal Office); placed on NPL in March 1989
IAG Status:	IAG signed in February 1989
Contaminants:	VOCs, petroleum/oil/lubricants, PCBs, heavy metals, explosives, and asbestos
Media Affected:	Groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil
Funding to Date:	\$89.9 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year):	\$105.2 million (FY2030)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites:	FY2002
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for Non-BRAC Sites:	FY2024



Franklin County, Pennsylvania

Restoration Background

Letterkenny Army Depot contains a variety of contaminated sites, including disposal lagoons and trenches, oil burn pits, an open burning and open detonation area, an explosives washout plant, two scrap yards, landfills, industrial wastewater treatment plant lagoons, and industrial wastewater sewer lines. Two National Priorities List (NPL) sites are located in the southern part of the installation.

The installation has concentrated its remedial efforts on source removal. They include excavation, low-temperature thermal treatment, backfilling, and capping of soil in the industrial wastewater treatment plant lagoons and the three K-Areas; emergency repairs to leaking industrial wastewater sewers; removal of the Property Disposal Office (PDO) fire training pit; and emergency removal of playground soil at the PDO Area and of sediment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the Rocky Spring springhouse. In FY91, the installation signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for no further action for PDO Operable Unit (OU) 1. Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) activities were expanded to seven OUs in the Southeastern Area and five OUs in the PDO Area.

In FY94, the Army completed the RI/FS for volatile organic compound (VOC)-contaminated groundwater at PDO OU2 and began RI fieldwork at the Mercury Detections in Rocky Spring Lake and at five OUs in the Southeastern Area.

During FY95, the Army upgraded the existing groundwater extraction and treatment system, more than doubling the system's extractive capacity. The installation completed a Remedial Action in the K Area part of the installation's Disposal Area, treating VOC-contaminated soil through low-temperature thermal desorption. In addition, a draft final ROD was prepared for enhanced passive aeration of the groundwater at PDO OU2.

In FY96, the Army established a BRAC cleanup team (BCT), the community formed a Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA), and the commander established a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The installation began removal of contaminated sediment from the Rowe Run and Southeast drainage sites, emergency delineation and removal at the old PDO Oil Burn Pit, and delineation of contaminated soil at the spill area in Area A of PDO OU5. The installation also completed Phase I of the Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS).

In FY97, the installation completed three Removal Actions at the spill site in Area A, the industrial wastewater sewers, and the Open Truck Storage Area. A Removal Action was initiated at the former PDO Oil Burn Pit using hydrogen peroxide injection for in situ treatment of chlorinated solvent-contaminated soil. The BCT developed sample-screening protocols to expedite select Phase I parcel transfer. A finding of suitability to lease for eight buildings was completed. The base met regularly with regulators and the LRA. The BCT completed the BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP) and the CERFA letter report.

FY98 Restoration Progress

The installation is awaiting regulatory comments on the Phase II EBS. No funding was allotted for the BCP Version 2. The installation prepared draft RI reports for Southeastern Area OUs 2, 4, and 5. EPA is waiting for risk assessments before Army can complete the RIs.

The Army awarded a construction contract for the Rowe Spring treatment plant. The installation began fieldwork at PDO OU6 and Southeastern Area OU8 following a several month delay for peer review. Plans for a 334 early transfer did not meet LRA requirements. The Army signed a ROD for the Phase I parcel and prepared a Proposed Plan and a draft finding of suitability to transfer (FOST). Institutional controls were selected as the remedy for preventing human exposure to contaminated groundwater.

A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) Environmental Assessment was signed in March 1998. Pilot studies as part of the Southeastern Area OU3 Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) were developed to review alternatives to traditional pump-and-treat remedies.

The RAB toured BRAC sites in June 1998 and reviewed the RI for PDO OU4 and the community relations plan. The BCT developed work plans for the PDO OU6 and Southeastern Area OU8 investigations and completed area of concern decision documents for select Phase I parcels. The BCT also prepared the Proposed Plan and signed the ROD for Phase I parcels and prepared the draft Phase I FOST.

Plan of Action

- Complete first phase of investigation for PDO OU6 and Southeastern Area OU8 in FY99
- Initiate construction of Rowe Spring treatment plant in FY99
- Complete pilot studies and FFS for Southeastern Area OU3 in FY99
- Begin PCB removal at DRMO scrap yard in FY99
- Begin long-term monitoring for PDO OUs 2, 4A, and 4B in FY99
- Complete RI and risk assessment for Southeastern Area OUs 2, 4, 5, and 6 in FY00
- Complete FOST for Phase I BRAC parcels
- Complete in situ treatment at former PDO Oil Burn Pit

SITES ACHIEVING RIP OR RC PER FISCAL YEAR

